

Second Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis. 1906.

The second year's work of the Institute, like the first, has been carried on in temporary quarters under difficulties, but the organization has been perfected and the work has theretofore been more exact. During the last year 1,561 patients were treated, of which number 885 were new cases. The first portion of the report is largely concerned with sociological data and statistics based on autopsy findings. There is also an excellent article by Dr. Joseph Walsh on "The Kidneys in Tuberculosis." It is based on the pathological study of 59 cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis which came to autopsy at the Institute. The author concludes that many forms of nephritis are common, but the parenchymatous is the most frequent. This agrees with the observations of Coffin, Landouzy and Bernard, and others. With reference to the incidence of tubercles, the author states that he found them in 58% of his cases. This corresponds very closely with the figures of Heydn, who found them in 57%. Tubercle bacilli in the urine were frequently observed. In a series of 17 cases tubercle bacilli were demonstrated by animal inoculation in 82½% of the specimens. This is even a higher percentage than Flick and Walsh obtained several years ago (73 1-3%). From the clinical study of the renal condition in pulmonary tuberculosis the following conclusions are reached: Oedema is not the rule, although it is frequent; albumen is uncommon; casts and pus cells are found in 13.40% of the cases; the common clinical symptoms of nephritis are hyaline and granular casts and tubercle bacilli in the urine; less frequent symptoms are pain or ache in the lumbar regions, albumen in the urine, oedema, looseness of the bowels, which may or may not alternate with constipation; and still less frequent symptoms are unusual fatigue upon slight exertion, unaccountable dyspnoea and rapid pulse.

Another equally interesting paper has been written by Dr. Josephus T. Ullom on "The Liver in Tuberculosis." It is based on the pathological study of 37 cases. He found tubercles in about 81% of the specimens examined, which agrees with the results of previous investigations by Simmonds, but is considerably in excess of the results of Zehden and Rolleston, who were unable to demonstrate tubercles in more than 50% of their cases. So far as the manner in which the liver is infected is concerned, the author, taking the view of Sabourraud, Kotlar and Zehden, believes that the infection takes place through the blood, the tubercle bacilli being carried to the liver by the portal vein and the hepatic artery. Another noteworthy paper from the pen of Leonard Pearson is a review of recent investigations and observations upon the immunization of animals against tuberculosis.

A. J. L.

DEATH OF MRS. W. B. HARRINGTON.

It is not often that a medical publication, printed practically only for medical readers, feels called upon to chronicle the death of a layman, still less a lay woman. But it seems to me that it is right for us to do this in the case of the death of Mrs. W. B. Harrington, for all of that part of her life which might be called her public life, was closely associated with the medical profession in its public hospital work.

For thirty years Mrs. Harrington was President of the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital, in San Francisco, and during that time the hospital grew from being a small institution in a

small apartment to its present proportions. With all of that growth Mrs. Harrington was identified and much of it was due to her initiative, and owed its completion to her ceaseless efforts. This means the more if we remember that this board of women knew nothing of managing hospitals when they began their work, and had not a clear concept of what an ideal hospital should be. It is true that they had the association of Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown in the work, and she could help at many important points with technical knowledge. Still the majority of the Board were lay women and they had to learn what they were working for and how to do the work, in the doing of it. To this Mrs. Harrington brought the ability to comprehend a project in its entirety and also in detail, and this, coupled with marked executive ability, were of material aid in her task. In addition she soon won, and always kept, the confidence of those to whom she had to look for financial support, for she always kept her promises, and she rarely failed to find sufficient funds for any development project she had in connection with the hospital.

The medical profession is interested chiefly, however, in the fact that this band of women, with Mrs. Harrington as their President and leader, founded and supported a hospital on high medical ideals, and they had the true conception of the relation which should exist between the Board of Managers and the attending staff of a hospital. Moreover, Mrs. Harrington always wished that the hospital work should not cease at the point of healing the sick. She knew that the hospital was the natural field for working out improvements in methods or the evolving of new methods, and she wished that these should be taught whenever that could be done without transgressing the personal rights of the patients.

This is shown most plainly in the hospital's avowed intention to particularly supply a place where women physicians and surgeons could receive hospital training after the completion of medical studies, and even to-day the hospital accepts, as internes, only women practitioners.

The medical profession in California, both the men and the women of it, is indebted to Mrs. Harrington and to her associates for this institution, which has been managed with singleness of purpose to meet the highest requirements of the patients, of the medical profession and of the people of California.

Apart from this, which was the *Magnum Opus* of her very energetic life, Mrs. Harrington was elected President of the San Francisco Red Cross Society in 1898 when the organization undertook relief work here and in the Philippines. She resigned this office to become President of the California Red Cross Society when it was organized and she remained in this office until 1905, when Congress took over the relief work. In both of these high public offices she showed the same breadth of view, unflagging zeal and humanitarianism that were well known in her hospital work.

Her death occurred in the Children's Hospital on the 13th of May, 1907.